

Wilmington Recorder.

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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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No. 1040.



THE BEST THING WE CAN DO.

Time—Nathaniel.
The times are bad and want curing,
They are getting beyond all enduring;
Let us turn out Martin Van Buren,
And put in Old Tippecanoe;
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe;
It's a business we all can take part in,
So let us give notice to Martin,
That he must get ready for starting,
For we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
A change of the Administration
Will be for the good of the nation,
For it is now in a bad situation,
So we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe,
And send the whole posse packing,
Van Buren and all of his backing,
For we've tried them and found them all lacking,
And we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
We've had of their humbug a plenty,
For now all our pockets are empty,
We've one dollar now where we had twenty,
So we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe;
For their rogery can't be defended,
And 'tis time that their reign should be ended;
We never shall see things mended,
Till we put in Old Tippecanoe.
Uncle Sam has a cent in his purse now,
And matters are still growing worse now;
There's only one thing left for us now,
It's to put in Old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe;
For we are all of us going to ruin,
As long as we keep such a crew in,
So let us be up and a-doing,
And put in Old Tippecanoe.

What of it?—The Standard communicates to us the most terrifying intelligence that every county west of Salisbury is represented either in the Senate or House of Commons by a lawyer. Well, this only shows that the lawyers are not a proscribed set of men with the whip party. It shows, too, that the whig party numbers in its ranks a goodly number of that profession which the great Edmund Burke pronounced to contain the ablest and most enthusiastic defenders of civil liberty. The Standard cannot say, however, that the whig counties west of Salisbury are represented by lawyers only. The majority of representatives from these counties are taken from among the farmers and from the other professions of life. But, even if it was a fact deserving of the condemnation of the people, that the whigs had selected a great many lawyers to represent them in the next Legislature, the Standard can claim no benefit for its party on that ground. We find that the British party is willing to avail itself of lawyers whenever it can get hold of them. The Negro Witness Candidate himself was a lawyer. The British Tory candidate for the office of Governor in this State was a lawyer. The most prominent leader of the British Tories in this State is a lawyer. The most prominent British member from the west is a lawyer. Both of the late British Senators in Congress were bred to the law, the one having abandoned the profession in early life, and the other having continued in practice as in the present time. Two, if not four, of the British Representatives in Congress from this State, were bred to the law. The British party squeezed into the Legislature all the lawyers which it could command. The Federal Secretary of State is a lawyer. The Federal Secretary of the Treasury, and we believe Mr. Poinsett, the Federal Secretary of War, was also a lawyer at one period of his life.

So if it is a crime to select lawyers as representatives, the Standard is entangled in its attempt to turn the circumstance against the whigs. We rather expect, however, that our neighbor was afraid that these very same lawyers would, at our next session of the Legislature, apply the knife and cautery pretty freely to the excrescences which have been raised upon the body politic by the Negro Whiskies Chief.

Ral. Star.

A Recruit worth having.—The Louisville City Gazette announces that John Speed Smith, esq. has renounced Van Burenism, and come out for Gen. Harrison. This is, indeed, an accession worthy of being chronicled.

BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

The great meeting at Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, Mass. took place agreeably to notice. The numbers present were variously estimated at from 50 to 75,000. The procession was one hour and forty-eight minutes at quick march in passing the City Hall. There were men in it from almost every part of the Union. This mighty assemblage having been called to order, the Hon. Daniel Webster appeared, addressed the people, and read the following:

Bunker Hill Declaration. September 10, 1840.

When men pause from their ordinary occupations, and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgment of the country, and of the age, requires that they should clearly set forth the grave causes which have brought them together, and the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than fifty thousand of the free citizens of the New England States, honored also by the presence of like free citizens from nearly every other State in the Union, having assembled on Bunker Hill, on this 10th day of September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLARATION of their principles, and of the occasion and objects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that Public Liberty, the purchase of so much blood and treasure, in the acquisition of which the field whereon we stand, obtained early and imperishable renown. Bunker Hill is not a spot on which we shall forget the principles of our Fathers, or suffer any thing to quench within our own bosoms the love of freedom which we have inherited from them.

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the Constitution of the country, and to that Union of the states which has happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved.

We call ourselves by no local names, we recognize no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional and political subjects. We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation. We believe the Constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, perpetuating a National Brotherhood among all the States. We believe that to foment local jealousies, to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country and another, and thus to disseminate feelings of distrust and alienation, while it is in contemptuous disregard of the councils of the great Father of his country, is but one form in which irregular ambition, devoid of all true patriotism, and a love of power, reckless of the means of its gratification, exhibit their unsubdued and burning desire.

We believe, too, that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be, in free Republics, yet when it gains such an ascendancy in men's minds, as leads them to substitute party for country, to seek no ends but party ends, no approbation but party approbation, and to fear no reproach or contumely, so that there be no party dissatisfaction, not only allows the true enjoyments of such institutions, but weakens, every day, the foundations on which they stand.

We are in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press; we are friends to free discussion; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self government; we desire to see the freest and widest dissemination of knowledge, and of truth; and we believe, especially, in the benign influence of religious feeling, and moral instruction, on the social as well as on the individual happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare, that under the present administration of the General Government, a course of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgment disastrous to the best interests of the country, threatening the accumulation of still greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution and to the principles of civil liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiased intelligence, to put forth their utmost constitutional efforts in order to effect a change.

Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and took the oath and his seat, on the 4th of March, 1829; and we readily admit, that under his administration, certain portions of the public affairs were conducted with ability. But we have to lament, that he was not proof against the insinuations and influences of evil counsellors, or perhaps against his own passions, when moved and excited. Hence, in one most important branch of the public interest, in that essential part of commercial regulation which respects the money, the currency, the circulation, and the internal exchanges

of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule, and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that, in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill-fated experiments, and projects, framed in disregard of prudence and precedent, and bursting in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

Gen. Jackson was not elected with any desire or expectation, on the part of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this, as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain as that the American Revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligation of morals.

But unhappily, he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating or by whom inspired, is immaterial, to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause that institution to exercise in turn, a political influence over the community. Published documents prove this, as plainly as they prove any other set of his administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted, and finally defeated. But what he could not govern, he supposed he could destroy; and the event showed that he did not overrate his popularity, and his power. He pursued the Bank to the death, and achieved his triumph by the veto of 1833. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trampled down and destroyed, recourse was had to these new modes of experimental administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated so disastrously, both for the reputation of his administration, and for the welfare of the country.

But Gen. Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations, nor seek to escape from their force. He never professedly abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he admitted, throughout, the duty of the General Government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the country, both metallic and paper, for the general good and use of the people; and he congratulated both himself and the nation, that by the measures adopted by him, the currency and the exchanges of the country were placed on a better footing than they ever had been under the operation of a Bank of the United States. This confidence in his own experiments, we know, proved most illusory. But the frequency with which he repeated this and similar declarations, established, incontestably, his own sense of the duty of government.

In all the measures of General Jackson upon the currency, the present Chief Magistrate is known to have concurred. Like him, he was opposed to the Bank of the United States; like him, he was in favor of State Deposit Banks; and like him, he insisted, that by the aid of such Banks the administration had accomplished all that could be desired, on the great subjects of the currency and the exchange.

But the catastrophe of May, 1837, produced a new crisis, by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments, and creating an absolute necessity, either of returning to that policy of the Government which Gen. Jackson had repudiated, or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of that policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuge was sought in escape. A duty, up to that moment admitted by all, was suddenly denied, and the fearful resolution announced, that Government should hereafter provide for its own revenues, and that for the rest, the People must take care of themselves.

Assembled here, to-day, and feeling in common with the whole country the evil consequences of these principles, and these measures, we utter against them all, from first to last, our deep and solemn disapprobation and remonstrance. We condemn the early departure of Gen. Jackson from that line of policy which he was expected to pursue. We deplore the temper which led him to his original quarrel with the Bank. We deplore the headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution to its destruction. We deplore the timidity of some, the acquiescence of others, and the subservience of all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole, unbroken phalanx to the support of measures, which we know to have been against the wishes, the remonstrances, and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent. We deplore his abandonment of measures that had been pursued for forty years; his rash experiments with great interests; and the perseverance with which he persisted in them, when men of different temperaments must have been

satisfied of their uselessness and impolicy.

But General Jackson's administration, authority and influence, are now historical. They belong to the past, while we have to do, to-day, with the serious evils, and the still more alarming potencies of the present. We remonstrate, therefore, most earnestly and emphatically, against the policy upon this subject, of the present administration. We protest against the truth of its principles. We deny the propriety and justice of its measures. We are constrained to have too little respect for its objects, and we desire to rouse the country, so far as we can, to the evils which oppress and the dangers that surround us.

We insist, that the present administration has consulted its own party ends, and the preservation of its own power, to the manifest neglect of great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal, and we regard its system of sub-treasures as but a poor device to avoid a high obligation, or as the first in a new series of ruthless experiments. We believe its professions in favor of a hard money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding, can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable, unless the Government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the State Governments to establish Banks. We believe the clamor against State Banks, State Bonds, and State Credits, to have been raised by the friends of the Administration to divert public attention from its own mismanagement, and to throw on others the consequences of its own misconduct. We heard nothing of all this in the early part of General Jackson's administration, nor did his measures had brought the currency of the country into the utmost disorder.

We know, that in times past, the present Chief Magistrate, of all men, had most faith in their usefulness, and no very severely chastened desire to profit by their influence. We believe that the purposes of exercising a money influence over the community has never departed from the Administration. What it could not accomplish by an attempt to bend the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought and now seeks, to effect by its project of the Sub-Treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the Sub-Treasury is founded, the friends of

those opinions destructive of the internal commerce of the country, paralyzing to its whole industry, tending to sink its labor, both in price and in character, to the degraded standard of the uninformed, the ignorant, the suffering labor of the worst parts of Europe. Led by the same necessity, or pushing the same principle still further, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity, we have seen the rights of property not only assailed, but denied—the boldest agrarian notions put forth—the power of transmission from father to son, openly denounced—the right of one to participate in the earnings of another, to the rejection of the natural claims of his own children, asserted as a fundamental principle of the new democracy; and all this, by those who are in the pay of Government, receiving large salaries, and whose offices would be nearly sinecures but for the labor performed in the attempt to give currency to these principles and these opinions.

We believe that the general tone of the measures of the Administration, the manner in which it confers favors, its apparent preference for partisans of extreme opinions, and the readiness with which it bestows its confidence on the boldest and most violent, are producing serious injuries upon the political morals, and general sentiments of the country. We believe that to this cause is fairly to be attributed the most lamentable change which has taken place in the temper, the sobriety, and the wisdom with which the high public councils have been hitherto conducted. We look with alarm to the existing state of things, in this aspect, and we would most earnestly, and with all our hearts, as well for the honor of the country, as for its interests, beseech all good men to unite with us in an attempt to bring back the deliberate age of the Government, to restore to the collected bodies of the people's Representatives, that self-respect, decorum, and dignity, without which the business of legislation can make no regular progress, and is always in danger either of accomplishing nothing, or of reaching its ends by unjust and violent means.

We believe the conduct of the Administration respecting the public revenue to be highly reprehensible. It has expended twenty millions, previously accumulated, besides all the accruing income, since it came into power; and there seems at this moment to be no doubt, but that it will leave to its successors a public debt of from five to ten millions of dollars. It has shrunk from its proper responsibilities. With the immediate

prospect of an empty treasury, it has yet not had manliness to recommend to Congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts over expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans, and in a power conferred on the President, altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution, to meet the event of want of resources, by withholding, out of certain classes of appropriations made by Congress, such as he chooses to think may be best spared. It lives by shifts and contrivances, by shallow artifices, and delusive names, by what is called "facilities," and the "exchange of Treasury notes for specie," while in truth it has been fast contracting a public debt, in the midst of all its boasting, without daring to lay the plain and naked truth of the case before the people.

We protest against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the N. Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the Union of the states, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, through the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every state, and every state is therefore bound to vindicate it.

That the regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the state, according to the provisions of law, entitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Congress, to vote in the organization of the House, and to hold their seats until their rights be disturbed by regular petition and proof, is a proposition of constitutional law, of such universal extent and universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be strengthened by argument, or by analogy. There is nothing clearer, and nothing better settled. No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet, in the case of the New Jersey members, it was entirely disregarded.

And it is of awful portent that on such a question, a question in its nature strictly judicial, the dominance of party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate first principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of the elementary rules of law and justice, it would be no surprise, that pending the labors of a committee especially appointed to ascertain who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves Representatives of the people of New Jersey, who had no certificates from the Chief Magistrate of the state, or according to the laws of the state, were voted into their seats, until, and afterwards gave their votes for the passage of the sub-treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings alike invade the rights of the states, and dishonor the cause of popular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the unsparing application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the Administration respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The President now admits it to be unconstitutional; and it is plainly so, on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the constitution expressly reserved to the states. If it were not unconstitutional, it would yet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in Executive hands. It belongs to the prolific family of Executive projects, and it is a consolation to find that at least one of its projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation, that no man raises his hand, or opens his mouth in its favor.

It was during the progress of the late Administration, and under the well known auspices of the present Chief Magistrate, that the declaration was made in the Senate, that in regard to public office, the spoils of victory belong to the conquerors; thus boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party, that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines, which thus regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the basest passions to the pursuit of high public trusts.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of Government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus setting up executive interpretation over the solemn adjudications of courts and juries; and showing marked disrespect for the usual and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

This misgovernment and mal administration, would have been the more tolerable, if they had not been committed in most instances, in direct contradiction to the warmest professions, and the most solemn assurances. Promises of a better currency, for example, have ended in the destruction of all national and uniform currency; assurances of the strictest economy have been but preludes to the most wasteful excess; even the Florida war has been conducted under loud pretences of severe frugality; and the most open, unblushing and notorious interference with state elections, has been systematic-

ally practised by the paid agents of an administration, which, in the full freshness of its oath of office, declared that one of its leading objects should be to accomplish that task of reform, which particularly required the correction of those abuses, which brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of election.

In the teeth of this solemn assurance, it has been proved that the United States' officers have been assessed, in sums bearing proportion to the whole amount they receive from the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting their partisans even in state and municipal elections. What, ever, in short, has been most professed, has been least practised; and it seems to have been taken for granted that the American people would be satisfied with pretence, and a full-toned assurance of patriotic purpose. The history of the last twelve years has been but the history of broken promises and disappointed hopes. At every successive period of this history, an enchanting, rose-colored futurity has been spread out before the people, especially in regard to the great concerns of revenue, finance and currency. But these colors have faded as the object has been approached. Prospects of abundant revenue has resulted in the necessity of borrowing, the brilliant hopes of a better currency end in general derangement, stagnation and distress; and while the whole country is roused to an unprecedented excitement by the pressure of the times, every state paper from the Cabinet at Washington comes forth fraught with congratulations on that happy state of things, which the wise policy of the administration is alleged to have brought about! Judged by the tone of these papers, every present movement of the people is quite unreasonable; and all attempts at change, only so many ungrateful returns for the wise and successful administration of public affairs!

There is yet another subject of complaint to which we feel bound to advert, by our veneration for the illustrious dead, by our respect for truth, by our love for the honor of our country, and by our own wounded pride as American citizens. We feel that the country has been dishonored, and we desire to free ourselves from all imputation of acquiescence in the paralytic act. The late President, in a communication to Congress, more than intimates, that some of the earliest and most important measures of Washington's administration, were the offering of personal motives and private interests. His successor has repeated and extended this accusation, and given to it, we are compelled to say, a greater degree of

force. In an American heart in his bosom, can endure this without feeling the deepest humiliation as well as the utmost scorn. The fame of Washington, and his immediate associates, is one of the richest treasures of the country. His is that name which an American may utter with pride in every part of the world, and which, wherever uttered, is shouted to the skies by the voices of all true lovers of human liberty. Imputations which assail his measures so rudely, while they are abominable violations of the truth of history, are an insult to the country, and an offence against the moral sentiments of civilized mankind. Miserable, miserable, indeed, must be that cause which cannot support its party predominance, its ruinous schemes and senseless experiments, without thus attempting to poison the fountains of truth, and to prove the government of our country disgracefully corrupt, even in its very cradle. Our hearts would sink within us, if we believed that such an effort could succeed; but they must be impotent. Neither the recent, nor the present President, was born to cast a shade on the character of Washington or his associates. The destiny of both has been, rather, to illustrate by contrast, that wisdom and those virtues which they have not imitated, and to hurl blows, which the affectionate veneration of American citizens and the general justice of the civilized world, will render harmless to others, and powerful only in their recoil upon themselves. If this language be strong, so also is that feeling of indignation which has suggested it; and on an occasion like this, we could not leave this consecrated spot, without the consciousness of having omitted an indispensable duty. Had we no, thus given utterance to the fullness of our hearts, and marked with our severest rebuke, and most thorough scorn, a laborer effort to fix a deep and enduring stain on the early history of the government.

Finally, on this spot, the same of which began with our liberty, and can only end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country, and of the world, we declare our conscientious convictions, that the present Administration has proved itself incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in such a manner as shall preserve the constitution, maintain the public liberty, and secure general prosperity. We declare with the utmost sincerity, that we believe its main purpose to have been, to continue its own power, influence, and popularity; that, to this end, it has abandoned indispensable but highly responsible constitutional,

...that it has trifled with the great concerns of finance and currency; that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion; that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes; that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage; that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest; that it has shown itself to be selfish in its ends and corrupt in its means; and that if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term, there is the most imminent danger that it will plunge the country in still farther difficulty, bring on still greater disorder and distress, and undermine at once the foundations of the public prosperity and the institutions of the country.

Men thus false to their own professions, false to the principles of the constitution, false to the interests of the people, and false to the highest honor of their country, are unfit to be rulers of this Republic.

The people of the United States have a right to good government. They have a right to an honest and faithful exercise of all the powers of the constitution as understood and practiced in the best days of the Republic for the general good. They have an inalienable right to all the blessings of that liberty which their fathers achieved, and all the benefits of that Union which their fathers established.

And standing here, this day, with the memory of those Fathers fresh on our hearts, and with the field of their glory and the monuments of their fame full in our view,—with Bunker Hill beneath and Concord and Lexington, and Dorchester Heights, and Faneuil Hall around us,—we here as a part of the people, pledge ourselves to each other and to our country, to spare no lawful and honorable efforts to vindicate and maintain these rights, and to remove from the high places of the nation; men who have thus contemned and violated them.

And we earnestly and solemnly invoke all good men and true patriots throughout the Union, foregoing all considerations of party, and forgetting all distinction of state or section, to rally once more, as our Fathers did in '75, against the common oppressors of our country, and to unite with us in restoring our glorious Constitution to its true interpretation, its practical administration, and its just supremacy.

In such a cause, principles are everything; individuals nothing. Yet we cannot forget that we have worthy, honest, capable candidates for the offices from which we hope to remove the present incumbents.

Those who desire a change, throughout the whole country, have agreed with extraordinary unanimity to support Gen. William Henry Harrison for the office of president. We believe him to be an honest and faithful citizen, who has served his country successfully, in diverse civil trusts; and we believe him a veteran soldier, whose honor and bravery cannot be questioned. We give him our confidence we shall support him, and the distinguished citizen of Virginia, who has been nominated for the Vice Presidency, with all our efforts and all our hearts, through the present contest; convinced that by their election the true spirit of the Constitution will be restored, the prosperity of the people revived, the stability of our free institutions reassured, and the blessings of the Union and Liberty secured to ourselves and our posterity.

After Mr. Webster had finished reading this noble production, the air resounded with acclamations—and copies were struck off at the printing press, which, mounted on a platform, formed a conspicuous object in the procession, and distinguished among the Convention. The meeting was also briefly, but eloquently addressed by several distinguished gentlemen from the neighboring states, whose names we were unable to learn, after which, the line of march was taken up for Boston.

THE BANNERS, EMBLEMS, &c.

It is impossible for us, in this number of our paper, to give any, save a meagre account of the banners and emblems which were borne and worn in the procession. They were exceedingly numerous, conceived in good taste, and executed with great skill. They made a beautiful and splendid appearance, and added much to the interest of the scene.

Every county, and we believe, every town in old Massachusetts, was well represented on this occasion. Each town had its banner and other emblems, generally ingeniously devised, and containing some local and political allusion of an appropriate character. The Nantucket and New Bedford delegations were accompanied by whale boats, elegantly built for the occasion, and neatly trimmed, and manned by stout and stalwart, thorough-going Whigs. The delegates from Lynn brought with them a mammoth slave, drawn by white horses, and containing twenty-five or thirty good Whigs—real working men. Several log cabins were also in the procession, and other emblems expressive of simplicity, industry, honesty, and patriotism. The cavalcade was very numerous, and among them was a large body of troopers who, with their white frocks, and mounted on large and powerful horses, attracted great attention. Mr. Eastburn's printing press, mounted on a car drawn by five horses, and appropriately embellished, and in full operation, was an object of great curiosity. A band of public looking railors also mingled in the procession, preceded by Capt. Hunt, of the ship *Switzerland*, bearing a large American ensign.

A ship full rigged, and attended by a band of gallant sailors, from Essex county, was regarded with much interest—Archeus, beautifully decorated, were thrown across the streets in this city, in several places. And we must not forget to mention the great Whig Ball, covered with inscriptions, rolled along by the Whigs of Concord, which formed quite a conspicuous object.

In Charlestown, across the Warren Avenue, a beautiful triumphal arch was erected, beneath which the procession marched.

The American ensign and pennants were seen flying in every direction—extended across the streets of Boston and Charlestown, waving from flag staffs erected for the occasion—and in some cases from the tops of trees.

Testimony of Gen. Gaines.

In the St. Louis New Era of Sept. 3, we find a letter from Gen. E. P. Gaines, addressed to Gov. Cannon, ex-Governor of the state of Tennessee, under date of St. Louis, Aug. 15. The main purpose of this letter appears to have been to vindicate the General's plan of a system of National Defence, by means of floating steam-batteries and national rail-roads, suggested by universal introduction of steam power in contrast with the old expensive system of defence by permanent fortifications and standing armies. After concluding what he had to say to Gov. Cannon on that subject, he takes occasion to give the following testimony, valuable as coming from an experienced soldier, in relation to the merits of General Harrison:

"Having disposed of the subject of my system of national defence until the meeting of the next Congress, I will now proceed to notice the efforts made by some of the party tacticians, sappers, and miners, to misrepresent my views in respect to Major General William Henry Harrison, and, without attempting to repeat my answers to numerous questions asked me in reference to that distinguished individual, I will here state such facts as, according to the best of my recollection, will afford an accurate outline of what I have said in my answers.

"I served under the orders of General Harrison in the North-western army during the principal part of the summer and autumn of the year 1813, during a part of which time I held the appointment of Adjutant General, which brought me into daily and often hourly intercourse with him, and though never with him in battle, I had many opportunities of witnessing his vigilance and devotion to the service, and of admiring the energetic simplicity and systematic accuracy of his views, and the goal and promptitude with which he marched to and from Fort Meigs, through the deep swamps, from post to post, when momentarily expecting to enter a combined savage and British ambuscade of from four to five thousand red and white savages; from whose cannon, rifle, and tomahawk Gen. Harrison was often protected and escorted by fewer men than the *Life Guards* who accompanied our distinguished General upon his campaign in the year 1818, while the force opposed to him was not half as great as that with which Harrison was menaced. With an equal knowledge of Jackson and Harrison, I should be unjust to both, and false to my country, if I did not declare that, upon the occasions here alluded to, more trying to the real soldier than any thing the field of battle often presents, I have never known Gen. Jackson, whose military honors are beyond all dispute, to evince more cheerfulness under the privations of food and rest, or more intrepidity of purpose in danger, than Harrison uniformly exhibited. And, although I had the deep mortification to be unable to accompany him from Detroit in the pursuit of Tecumseh and Proctor, which terminated in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, yet I was assured by Gov. Shelby and Comm. Perry, than whom there never breathed truer more chivalric spirits, that Harrison proved himself to be an able General, 'without fear and without reproach.'

"It is true that, in the early part of the war—in the fall and winter of 1812-'13—I felt, and expressed freely the apprehension, that Harrison possessed too much caution in his movements, for an efficient United States Commander in Chief. I was strongly inclined to blame him for not sustaining the gallant army headed by our esteemed Winchester, defeated at the river Raisin; and for not controlling and saving the brave Dudley and his regiment on the 5th of May, at Fort Meigs. But a careful investigation of the circumstances that surrounded him convinced me that his discipline, though mild and paternal, was strictly conformable to our military law; and that with our great caution, such as put it out of his power to reinforce Winchester or to save Dudley, the principal part of his disposable force would probably have been sacrificed in these or in other unavailing efforts to bring the war in the Northwest to a speedy termination by a great battle, when, at any time before Perry's victory, a great battle lost by General Harrison would have exposed to almost certain massacre hundreds of families, on hundreds of miles of a frontier more difficult to defend than any other part of the national frontier, not excepting that of Florida—a frontier where, from the great depth of rich soil and muddy roads, a forced march of a few successive days often resulted in a loss of effective strength nearly equal to that of a well fought battle.

"I have often admitted, what I could not now conceal without flagrant injustice to the slaughtered patriot, that I learned

in 1813 from General Harrison the best lessons I have ever learned in the art of war against a savage foe—lessons precisely such as in 1818 I found Gen. Jackson zealously employed in teaching his volunteers in the first Seminole war. To these lessons, and more especially to that terrible theatre of savage and British war, I am indebted for the first impressions of my system of national defence by railroads and floating batteries. With a railroad from Cincinnati to Fort Meigs, with another from Pittsburgh to Cleveland and Sandusky, General Harrison would have triumphed over the British and Indians at one-tenth part of the expense of life and money which attended his operations without such roads.

"In the expression of my admiration of Harrison as a military commander, I am by no means disposed to compare him with Washington or Napoleon, who stand alone, unrivalled in the history of their respective countries. Compared with these extraordinary men, we can boast of no great Generals. Nor shall we probably ever see such men in our country, until we see our seaports in the hands of foreigners, which we may very soon be obliged to witness. That a seven years' war against England, France, and Russia, or a civil war, such as raged in France prior to the advent of Napoleon, would produce such men as Washington and Napoleon, I have no doubt. But a few months, or a year or two of active service, alternately against a savage or civilized foe, disregarding all the approved principles of the art of war, can never produce a great General, save only the great by comparison. Compared with all the living generals personally known to me, I have no doubt but that Harrison was and is the most highly qualified for the command of a large army; and consequently the greatest and the best for office of constitutional commander-in-chief.

"It is well known to all who know me well, that I have always deemed it wrong for any man to be permitted to solicit or accept the office of President of the United States longer than for one term. I desire the election of Harrison, not indeed because he has been nominated by an irresponsible body of men calling themselves a National Convention of Whigs, a Convention unknown to the Constitution of the United States, which sacred instrument contains ample provision to enable the People and the States to make an election according to the law of the land, but because I believe him to be a Whig in principle, as Washington, and Poinsett, and Henry were—a Democratic Whig, for his country against the world, but never for the purposes of an intolerant party. I wish him to be elected, because he has proved himself to be an honest man, and to possess that high degree of moral courage which will prompt him to encounter any danger to do his duty honestly and faithfully; and because I am sure he does not possess that atrocious hardness—misnamed courage—which would prompt him recklessly to violate the Constitution. If he should be elected, I am convinced he will appoint to office no man but such as are faithful to the Constitution and laws, and I am equally sure he will remove none from office but such as he may find to have been incompetent, or such as were appointed upon more party principles; and, above all, he will do whatever is lawful, necessary, and proper to put the country in a state of defence and afford effective protection to the frontier settlements, and prove by his official acts, rather than by promises that may be broken, that he will be the President of the United States, and never the President of a party."

"It will be recollected by some of Gen. Harrison's once seemingly devoted, but late questionable friends, that, while under his immediate command in 1813, I endeavored to shield him from the intrigues of some of those dangerous friends by resisting their attempts to forestall public opinion by a lawless combination to vindicate, in idle words and opinions, his conduct, which could be vindicated in a proper manner only by action; and which he was then preparing to vindicate, and did soon vindicate, by a vigorous movement upon the enemy. I then contended, and do still contend, that the right way to vindicate a public officer is, to suppress no fact, sustained or sustainable by truth—

—nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice."

"To give him a vigorous support by acts, rather than by words, I then withheld my signature, and strenuously opposed the signing, on the part of certain inexperienced general and field officers of the army, a paper which we could not sign without a violation of military law. But now that I am no longer under the command of General Harrison—now that hundreds of acrimonious scribbles are endeavoring to cover him with defamation, and among them, mournful to relate, one who, with slender claims upon the magnanimity of his enemies or the sympathy of his friends, has been himself rescued from the fangs of detraction, and honored with unmeasured tokens of public approbation—one who, though deemed by his friends to have been

Born for the universe—has narrowed his mind, And to party given up what was meant for mankind."

has volunteered to throw the weight of his once gigantic influence into the scale of rancorous party scandal against the honest, the amiable, the calamitated patriot, William Henry Harrison, who has calmly remained in dignified retirement for many years, and for more hard and

more faithful service than any United States officer now living has ever rendered, has remained unrewarded and unnoticed, or noticed only with the alternate smiles and buffetings of contending factions; under these circumstances, I cannot hesitate, though unsolicited by him, to write a letter for his vindication, having with equal cheerfulness, in the year 1828, at the request of Gen. Jackson, written more than one letter to vindicate his conduct against the attacks of his and my old friends."

TESTIMONY OF DR. BEECHER.

The following communication from R. G. Colby, esq. we would commend to all those who have witnessed the calumniation by some of our opponents of Gen. Harrison's private character. Mr. Colby is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and entire reliance may be placed upon the truth of all his statements:

To the editor of the Lowell Courier.

On taking the stage a few days since at Nashua, I was so fortunate as to find myself in company with Dr. Lyman Beecher, of Cincinnati, and knowing him to be universally known, in the community, not only as a man of great talents, but of high moral worth, I took occasion, in the course of conversation, to remark, that there were conflicting statements amongst us, in New England, in regard to the private and public character of Gen. W. H. Harrison, and requested him to give me his opinion upon that subject, giving him to understand, at the same time, that I desired the privilege of giving that opinion to others, if I chose so to do. After pausing a short time, he very deliberately answered as follows: "Soon after I went to Cincinnati, I met Gen. Harrison at Judge Burnett's and have known him, personally, ever since. In the private walks of life, I know him to be a man of whom even his enemies can say no harm. As a moral man, I know his character to be unblemished. I know him to be a member of regular standing in the Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, and I have repeatedly heard the clergyman of that Church speak in the highest terms of respect of the character of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. As a citizen and neighbor, I know him to be universally beloved and esteemed. He is hospitable and generous, even to a fault, and his benevolence is proverbial, wherever he is known. As a man of talents, he possesses more of the cool, discriminating judgment, the honesty of purpose, the determined perseverance in the conscientious discharge of every duty, and more of the high minded, noble traits of the old Washington school of men, than any other man I have ever seen. As a writer, in every sense of the word, he stands among the first in our country. As a public man, I need not speak of him; for every one knows his character in that respect as well as I do. The history of his country has sealed that matter beyond controversy, and nothing that his enemies can say can tarnish his hard-earned reputation. And now, having given what I know and believe to be his character, let me say that I believe him to be just the man whom we need at the head of our government, in this deranged state of our country, and I hope and trust that in November next he will be called, like old Cincinnatus, from his plough to the Presidency of the United States."

The above is the substance of what Dr. Beecher gave as his opinions of Gen. Harrison; and, as near as I can recollect, I have endeavored to give his own words. I leave the subject without note or comment.

RICHARD G. COLBY.

From the Whig and Journal (Easton, Pa.)

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION.

Although it had been long known that many of the defalcations of the Van Buren office holders, was owing to the well known practice of selecting political partisans for office, without regard to their honesty or moral worth; yet the public avowal of that notorious and infamous fact, had never been made until now.

LOOK HERE.

Gen. Jackson in his communication of the 4th of August, 1840, says—"It would be easy to show from the life of Edward Livingston that the default here alluded to (in Mr. Clay's address) was one which did not prejudice the moral character or lessen the high standing, which he enjoyed at the time." Whereas the fact is, that several persons now living at Easton, well remember that Edward Livingston, Attorney of the United States for the district of New York, immediately after his default, for about \$100,000, went clandestinely to the city of New Orleans, then a French territory, as was supposed, to avoid prosecution; and instead of being considered untainted in his moral character, was spoken of with little less respect than an Arnold or a Burr, on all occasions and almost every where—and if he had been caught, there is little doubt, but that he would have been imprisoned, as a fraudulent, if not a perjured public officer. So says A WHIG.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

There are two considerations connected with the success of the Whig party in this state worthy of special notice. The first is, that bank influence is as little or less felt here than in any other state; the second is, that the people of North Carolina, felt the pressure of the times with

comparative lightness. These considerations are important in estimating results, when it is recollected that every successful effort of the Whigs elsewhere, was alleged by the Administration press to have been brought about by the malign influence of Bank interests, or by deceiving the people as to the true causes of the embarrassment, which they feel with such unusual severity. Neither of these reasons can be advanced, with any semblance of truth, to account for the triumph of the Harrison party with us. If, in those parts are all the Banks, as are the mercantile operations much more numerous and extensive than in the Western, and as a natural consequence, the indebtedness of the people greater. But it so happens that in the Eastern counties it is the strength of the Administration, and is the strength of the people are all in the Western, where the people are all free from debt and in as easy circumstances as in any section of the United States, the Whig force is largely predominant. There is a strength of argument, and a toughness of reasoning in these facts, which Van Buren sophistry cannot weaken. They all go to prove, that North Carolina sustains the Whig cause from no motives of selfishness, nor mistaken views of governmental measures, but is actuated by a stern regard for principles. Hence it is that no change favorable to the cause of Mr. Van Buren is likely to occur in this state before the Presidential election. The hopes of such held out by his partisan press are altogether futile.

Nothing more true.—Governor Porter of Pennsylvania (who had hitherto stood high in the rank of Van Burenism) in his late message to the Legislature, on the subject of public credit, spoke as follows:

"A system of credit, acted on with caution and sound judgment, is not only wise and judicious, but indispensable to an enlightened business community. The honesty, industry and capacity of a poor man is his only capital, and unless it gives him credit where he is known, there is little practical difference between the condition of the honest and the dishonest, the capable and the ignorant man. The station of men in society on the opposite principle would be fixed by their birth, and merit would be regarded as a bootless qualification. This is not the doctrine of Nature, or of our Declaration of Independence, and American system of Government."

These sentiments are not only beautiful, but just and sound. Who does not feel the truth of every word here uttered? Credit is emphatically the poor man's capital. And the friends of the Sub-Treasury, in assailing credit, have assailed one of the strongest bulwarks of American liberty.

Raleigh Register.

The impracticability of the Sub-Treasury system is evinced by the manner in which it is conducted in New York. The office is a small room in a cellar, under one of the Banks. It is impossible for the Treasurer to count the money that to be paid in and paid out, and the consequence is, that checks on the Banks are again resorted to, as they were previous to the adoption of this foolish humbug—all the difference is, that instead of the Banks being directly responsible to the Government, as they should be, they are responsible to that useless officer, the Sub-Treasurer, who thus has it in his power to play the *Swartwout* game whenever it may be convenient or necessary for him to do so. Pet. Intelligencer.

Failures!—The great Whig Conventions at Bunker Hill, at Nashville, at Wheeling, and at Baltimore, numbering in all One Hundred and Fifty Thousand persons, are characterized by the *Loco Foco* as "failures," while the Charlestonville Caucus, at which about four hundred badly scared and worse beaten Spoilers were present, is called "a grand rally of the People." Really, one would suppose that the *Loco Foco* party, not content with having destroyed the principles of our government, is about to make an onslaught on our other tongue. Ibid.

The Sub-Treasury Prices.—The following paragraph from the *Bulletin* (Logan county) Gazette of September 5 contains a precious piece of information for Senators Walker and Buchanan. The "Cuba standard" millennium is approaching with wonderful rapidity. What could more properly usher it in, than say at one dollar and a quarter a ton, and oats at six and a fourth cent per bushel!

"Our rulers will be gratified to know that things are fast coming down to the specie standard. At a sale in this county last week, new hay sold at \$1 25 per ton; and a lot of oats at about six and a fourth cent per bushel! The sub-Treasury is truly covering the country with blessings and benefits."

Gen. Poinsett and Gen. Harrison.—On a late visit of Gov. Poinsett to the Warm Springs in Va. he was invited to address the people on the subject of the Presidency. He did so, and in relation to Gen. Harrison's course on the Missouri question, he stated that he was by Gen. H.'s side in Congress when that memorable controversy was agitated, and the latter said to him personally—"I know that I shall sacrifice my popularity with my constituents by the course I

am about to pursue; but I will never in our country shall be violated."

WATCHWORDS OF THE ENEMY.

"Down with the Bank!" cries Brownson.
"Down with the Manufacturers!" shouts Hall.
"Down with Wages!" cries Buchsman.
"Down with the Priests and Schoolmasters!" cries Brownson.
"A Shilling-a-Day!" shouts Tappan.
"Let them Eat no Meat!" cries Williams.
"Stop Wages altogether!" cries Brownson.
"Let there be No Employment!" says Rodolphus Dickens.
Will our laboring population calmly endure these atrocious insults!

ELEGANTLY CAUGHT!

General Thomas Glascock, of Georgia, having written and published a scurrilous handbill against General Harrison, charging the latter with having, some thirty years ago, as Governor of the North Western territory, signed a law directing the punishment, without distinction of sex, of whipping for certain offences in the territory, the editor of the *Augusta Chronicle* has turned the tables upon the apocryphal in an elegant style. He has proved from the records of the Legislature, that at a much later period Glascock himself voted for a law in Georgia inflicting the same punishment, even on the bare backs of females!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Candor and truth where least expected.—An original article in the *Evening Post* makes the following frank admissions, in regard to the character of General Harrison and the calumnies by which he has been assailed:—"He has been all his life a brave, and well meaning and honest man, and the charges that have been made to the contrary are PARTY SLANDERS, unworthy of the features of our cause."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Another Shift.—The army project is becoming so odious, that both Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Van Buren are endeavoring to divert themselves of the odium which attaches to the authorship. The *Globe* of the 2d inst. therefore, publishes that Maj. Samuel Cooper, one of the assistant adjutants General of the Army, with another officer of the Army, Capt. DeHart, was charged by the Secretary of War with the duty of arranging and embodying the details of his plan, and by whom the bill in question was actually prepared for the committee in conformity with the plan. Try it again gentlemen. Wilmington, Adv.

A poor, illiterate, but honest man of Frederick county, in this State, was asked by an office-holder who knew he could not read, how he knew that the measures of the Administration were not right. The poor man replied, "I cannot be deceived, for though I cannot read, I can feel." Baltimore Pat.

The last Abingdon Virginian, after a reference to the state of parties in each of the counties composing that Congressional district, says:—"We have heretofore been of opinion that Van Buren would carry the district by a majority of from 6 to 800, but with lights now before us we are inclined to the belief that the result in November is extremely doubtful."

"A wit's a feather—a chief's a rod."

An honest man's the noblest work of God."

A rare case of honesty and fair dealing is noticed by the *Philadelphia National Gazette*, which will be admired and applauded wherever pure morality and virtue are cherished and respected; and which should be every where held up to the world as an act worthy of universal imitation. A gentleman of that city, about ten years ago, became embarrassed in business, and made an assignment of his property, by which his creditors received 50 per cent. of their claims. Having received a full and honorable release, he started a second time in trade; and, by industry and perseverance, amassed a handsome fortune; & a few days ago, he sent check to each of his former creditors, for the unpaid moiety of his debt, with interest for the whole time. The sum paid amounted to upwards of \$50,000. The *Gazette* remarking upon this noble deed, says: "One such proof of absolute integrity as that here mentioned, though it may not wholly dissipate distrust, inspires higher confidence in that excellence of character, which, unfettered by the toils and struggles to which mankind was doomed in Eden, still yields at times the lustre of cheering example. The legacy of a spotless name left by him of whom we speak, will be a deeper one to his children than any shape of fortune which his further care may secure to them."

Nothing appears so low and mean as lying and dissimulation; and it is observable, that only weak animals endeavor to supply by craft, the defects of strength, which nature has not given them.

HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, September 24

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

VILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Electoral Ticket.

- 1. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
- 2. Gen. JAMES WELLS, of Wilkes.
- 3. DAVID RAMBOUR, of Lincoln.
- 4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
- 5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
- 6. Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
- 7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
- 8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
- 9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
- 10. Col. WILLIAM L. LOVING, of Halifax.
- 11. WILLIAM W. CHERBY, of Bertie.
- 12. THOMAS P. JONES, of Perquimans.
- 13. JOSHUA COLLINS, of Washington.
- 14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
- 15. DANIEL BAKER, of New-Hamover.

Election to be held on the 24th Thursday of November, the 12th day of the month.

A meeting of Delegates from each captain's district, will be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday next, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for attending the Convention at Raleigh on the 5th of October.

MAINE ELECTIONS.

Glorious and unexpected Victory!

The Whigs have succeeded beyond all expectation in the state of Maine. From present intelligence the Yana have been beaten, horse, foot and dragons. This state has hitherto been considered one of the strongholds of Van Burenism; the most sanguine Whig never even thought of laying claim to it. But now the tables appear to be completely turned, and the state may be set down as sure for Harrison.

In the election for Governor 901 towns have been heard from, which give For Edward Kent, (Whig,) 40,005 John Fairfield, (Van) 38,813 Kent's majority, 2,092 There are 79 towns yet to be heard from.

The Whigs will have a decided majority in the Senate—probably 17 to 8.

In the House of Representatives, the Whigs will also have a decided majority. The returns announce the election of 92 Whigs, 61 Vans, and 18 districts in which no choice has been effected. Sixteen districts remain to be heard from.

The Whigs have elected five members of Congress, the Vans but two; in one district no choice was effected. At the last election the Whigs had but two members.

The great Miami Valley Convention, held at Dayton, Ohio, on the 10th inst., is said to have been composed of one hundred thousand citizens.

CHAPEL HILL FESTIVAL.

We learn from a friend who was present, that the festival at Chapel Hill on Saturday last went off in the best style. A large number of citizens attended of all parties, yet the utmost harmony and good order prevailed. We learn from our informant, (and he is an administration man too) that he has seldom seen better order prevail even at a camp meeting. Our friend of the Standard, and he of the North Carolinian, may therefore cease their lamentations over the demoralizing effects of log cabin festivals, and hail the substitution of "hard cider" for "whiskey," as a blessing to the country.

Our engagements (it being Court week) deprived us of the pleasure of being present; we can therefore give but a meagre account of the affair. The citizens were first addressed by the Whig elector, Dr. James S. Smith, with his usual ability, for near two hours; after which the visiters set down to a very plentifully provided table, for which they were indebted to the liberality of the Whigs in the neighborhood, among whom have been mentioned as particularly munificent the Rev. Wm. H. Merritt and Wm. Barbee, two whole souled Whigs.

After dinner the speaking was resumed, and continued until night. Among the speakers were Gov. Owen, and Hugh McQueen, Maurice Waddell, and Wm. Albright, esqrs.

The Fayetteville North Carolinian says, he is "heartily tired of the old tune kept up by the Harrison process of 'splendid affairs,' 'overwhelming meetings,' 'unprecedented gatherings,' &c." Well, we expect he is, poor fellow; and so will

he be of Harrison, Victoria before the end of November, Virginia, Connecticut, Louisiana, Indiana, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, North Carolina, gone for the Whigs by increased majorities; the Loco almost routed in Alabama, disheartened in Missouri, and flat on their back in Maine. Such are the beginnings of whig victories; and these, we opine, are the "splendid affairs" of which the North Carolinian is "heartily tired," rather than the "overwhelming meetings" of the people. But we know of no consultation which he is likely to receive in the premises, and all we can offer him is, a gourd of "hard cider."

The last Standard has a cork and bull story about "British gold," which is quite amusing. Somebody in London has written a letter to "somebody" in New York, which has been published in the Evening Post. This letter says: "From a conversation with a prominent American merchant, whose name I will not mention, I am very much disposed to think there is more in it than is generally supposed; and that persons in this country interested in American securities, have already contributed and forwarded to America a large amount of money to be used in the coming election in aid of the party opposed to President Van Buren, and that a much larger amount will follow if it can be used with effect."

This puts us in mind of a little scrap which during the last thirty years has often been served up for the amusement of newspaper readers.

"Cousin Jimmie told me that aunt Deborah told her that Dolly Simple said that her mother heard granny Hawkins say that neighbor Neitherton's wife thought she had heard Deacon Thoroughgood's wife's grandmother say that her sister told her that she verily believed that Miss Tabitha Watkins was no better than she should be."

BURTON'S MAGAZINE.—The September number of this interesting work has been received. It is embellished with a well-engraved portrait of the celebrated English painter, Thomas Stothard, R. A. The pages of this number present their usual variety; and as far as we have had time to peruse them, are in keeping with the high character which the work has hitherto sustained.

The PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER has been for some time published by John W. Symon, esq., a gentleman well known by many individuals in this vicinity. It is an efficient and spirited Whig paper, prompt in communicating commercial and other intelligence, and is particularly worthy the attention of those having much dealing at Petersburg. A subscription paper has been left at this office, and we shall have pleasure in receiving subscriptions. It is published three times a week, price five dollars.

We had intended to have made some remarks relative to the Granville correspondent in the last Standard, but the matter has been inadvertently delayed until too late for this week's paper.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, September 14.

Wm. M. Price, late United States District Attorney, has put up his sign as "an Attorney and Counsellor at Law." It is known that the United States Government has instituted a suit against him, but it is believed that it will never be called up for trial. His bail is merely nominal, such persons having been accepted by the United States authorities as must have been agreed upon prior to his arrival here, inasmuch as they are not responsible for the amount alleged to be due, and would not have been accepted *bona fide* in any parallel case. Mr. Price contends that the United States Government owes him a great amount, as, I understand, either eighty or forty thousand dollars. If he could sue the Government, it is said he would do so; but, as it is, he must bide his time. What meaneth all this? Is a trial feared? Are developments alarming? Has Tammany Hall taken New York city by "Fonds," accounts of which in courts of justice would startle mankind?

In the Eastern Argus Revived, Portland, Me., I observe, in a correspondence which was carried on in 1834 between the Representative of Cumberland district, F. O. J. Smith, and some of his constituents, that nearly all of the Federal Government office-holders in that quarter were in favor of a National Bank of some kind. Among those who, in a sort of private caucus, voted quasi instructions to Mr. Smith, were the Hon. Asa Clapp and his two sons, who are closely connected by marriage with the Secretary of the Treasury. Straws these of the then signs of the times, and all showing how unswerving for several years was the Government financial policy.

The packet ship Quebec, with London dates to August 10, is just up. The news is interesting but not important. We have from Paris an account of the

effect of young Napoleon's attempt upon Rome. The journals all ridicule and condemn it. The telegraph announced his overthrow and capture about the time the news reached there of his advent. He will be tried by the Peers, it is said. Montholon and his associates, it is reported, are destined for a military tribunal. Some of the Paris press attempt seriously to prove that Napoleon was sent over by Lord Palmerston in the English steamer. This steamer is in the custody of the police, and all its officers. The news from almost all parts of England as to crops and weather is exceedingly favorable. The Provincial papers are full of good accounts. Wheat is cheaper by two or three shillings per quarter. This news, of course, will knock down flour here.

There is nothing further from Syria. The French papers, engrossed by Napoleon's folly, talked but little of affairs in the East. The King of France has suddenly returned to Paris. Military preparations were going on, but it was believed they would soon be suspended. The London Times continues to dilate upon the Northeastern Boundary report of the British Commissioners.

The crops in France are likely to be very productive. A Ministerial paper confirms the report that the Governor-General of the Canada is to be made a Peer. The Governor of Nova Scotia is to go to Ceylon, and Lord Viscount Falkland is to take his place.

The U.S. ships *Macedonian* and *Erie* are below from Boston.

There is no change of importance in the stock market. Exchanges on Philadelphia is 98 1/2.

New York, September 17.

The British Queen has brought London papers of the 1st inst. It appears that Mehmet Ali has refused to yield to the terms prescribed by England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in which case, if France rushes to his rescue, when the four powers attempt to compel him by force, there must be a general war. France is arming, and England is strengthening herself in the Mediterranean, while Holland and Belgium are agitated lest they may be involved. From a careful perusal of the French and English journals, though, I judge that as yet there is no danger of a general war, and that some means will be hit upon to avert such a calamity.

The British Queen was seized in England for having smuggled tobacco on board. The Company got off with a fine of £50, the officers being cleared of all blame, the laborers and freemen having been the smugglers. She brings here on her return about a hundred passengers. The Britannia, which was to leave on the 4th, brings out the new Governor of Nova Scotia, Lord Falkland.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. Charles Aaron Sydenham to be Governor of the Province of Canada.

The captain and crew of the British steam ship that landed young Napoleon have been released, who declares that he alone is responsible for the expedition, his French associates even not knowing what he intended.

For the Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Party rage and party violence are things well calculated to embitter the few comforts and joys of life. To a liberal minded man, proscription for opinion's sake is a shocking thing. At this time the demon of party is insinuating itself into the social circles to an alarming extent. In many instances the feelings of neighbors have been alienated, and in some cases, social intercourse has been entirely suspended. What friend of his country can behold this state of things without apprehension of danger to the republic? When two great parties in any country become more attached to their respective parties than to their civil institutions, those institutions must inevitably be subverted. It would be well for both parties to stop and reflect, and cool down a little, before they proceed farther. This party spirit which so much agitates the political world, has already found its way, in some instances, into the church. So far as my observation extends, a large majority of the Ministers of the Gospel have embraced Whig sentiments, which circumstance has given offence to some of their administration hearers. Some have abandoned the ministry of particular men on account of politics, and seem disposed to think that no minister is orthodox but those of their own political creed. There lives a minister of the gospel not a hundred miles from Hillsborough, who is a substantial Whig, but whose people almost to a man are very zealous in the cause of the administration. Not long ago they paraded certain charges against their pastor upon the subject of politics, and consequently he was very formally and solemnly cited to attend a church meeting to render an account for the deeds done in the body, and to make atonement for having the assurance to speak out boldly and independently upon the side of politics which his people called heresy. The appointed day having arrived, a large assembly of people came together. It appears that as it was rather a novel case, the leaders in

the matter preferred to transact the business in secret, and consequently they retired behind the house (where such business ought always to be transacted,) and after arranging the matter to their satisfaction, they returned into the house to make a report to the congregation; but after considering the subject for a while, good sense prevailed, and the matter was dismissed to the apparent satisfaction of all. At that moment a little urchin of about 4 or 5 years of age, who had been sitting very quietly all the while, mounted a bench, with cap in hand, which he whirled around his head two or three times, exclaiming at the top of his voice, "Hurra for Harrison! Hurra for Harrison!" and was about saying more, when one of his relations stopped his mouth with a handkerchief, and so put an end to the little fellow's triumph.

CIVIS.

From the Raleigh Register.

GREAT WHIG CONVENTION.

The Raleigh Tippecanoe Club having originated the call for a Convention of the Whigs of North Carolina, on the 5th day of October, and as that call has been responded to with a promptness and liberality characteristic of the spirit with which the great battle is to be fought and won on the 12th day of November, and as our Whig brethren throughout the state have manifested their intention to unite with us in commemorating the anniversary of the splendid achievement of the gallant Harrison on the 5th of October, 1818, and to mingle their congratulations with ours on account of the recent Whig victories, in the great contest now going on for Constitutional Freedom, under the administration of a Republican Government, and as we confidently hope and believe that there will be a "mighty meeting of the Whigs" on that day, we take great pleasure in inviting ALL to come and participate in that great Jubilee.

Preparatory to an entertainment worthy of the glorious cause in which we are engaged, we desire to make known: That we have specially invited every Whig Member of Congress, the five disfranchised Whigs of New Jersey; the Whig candidates for Electors in this state, and in several of the adjacent states; and many distinguished men throughout the Union.

That as a portion of the great brotherhood of Whigs, we cordially approved a call for the Convention, that we unite with the Whig Central Committee in requesting ALL to come, and as the Tippecanoe Club of the City which has been honored as the place where the Convention is to assemble, we invite a full attendance from every county in the state.

That we shall provide a plain Republican Dinner, to be served up at 2 o'clock, on the 5th of October, around which we hope to see assembled at least ten thousand of the Farmer Yeomanry of the state, the bone and sinew of all good Representative Governments.

That though we disclaim all right to invite such of our fellow citizens as differ with us in our views of the policy for the administration of our government, yet, trusting that such a difference of opinion does not produce a difference of principle, it will afford us a gratification if such of our adversaries as may choose, come and hear calmly our grounds and reasons of complaint, and should any be convinced that we are fighting for Constitutional Liberty, National Honor, and the Rights of the People, and desire to volunteer under our flag, we will cheerfully extend to them the privileges of the Convention, our hospitalities, and the right hand of fellowship.

That it is with pleasure we have heard, that at primary meetings in some of the counties every Whig was appointed a delegate.

That hoping to have a much larger assemblage than can be suitably accommodated in the city, we request the favor of our friends from the adjoining counties to bring in their wagons such articles of comfort and convenience as they can, without too much trouble on their part.

That our distinguished fellow member, the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, is unanimously requested to welcome our guests to the hospitalities of the County and City, and to make such remarks as the occasion, the spirit of the times, and the condition of the country may seem to him to require.

That our President be requested to have these proceedings published, in order that they may attain a full circulation throughout the state.

H. W. MILLER, President.

A. Williams, } V. Presidents.

T. M. Oliver, }

S. W. Whiting, } Secretaries.

A. F. Hughes, }

A Warning.—Nine negroes have been condemned to be hung on the 27th inst., in the parish of Lafayette, Mississippi, for planning insurrection. Four white men, who are supposed to have instigated those ignorant creatures to this forfeiture of their lives, have been arrested. If guilty, we hope these four scoundrels will be hung as high as Haman. But for such wretches, the slaves, generally, would be comfortable and contented, and better off in reality than many free laborers.

The Editor of the Mobile Register, a degraded Loco, makes this affair answer his purpose to charge the Whigs with abolition, and indirectly as instigators of the insubordination of the slaves; at which the Chronicle expresses proper, but inadequate indignation. If this Editor is

the gentleman(?) formerly connected with the Register, who once resided for a short time in this town, he richly deserves Judge Lynch's infliction for old offences, so say nothing of this. *Nashboro' Spectator.*

Funny, ain't it, and appropriate?—On one of the country banners which appeared at the Bunker Hill celebration, was represented a Cider Press, "under the screw of which was a pressed-up figure of Martin Van Buren, the usual everlasting smirk appearing on his face, now, however, so squashed out, by the pressure of the cider screw, that every body laughed at the faithful picture thus represented of his present condition, particularly when the motto was observed:— "THERE IS NO PRESSURE WHICH ANY HONEST MAN NEED RESENT." *Ibid.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

A Few Words to our Friends in Other States.

Our political friends in other cities and states should not forget that the General or State Election will take place in Pennsylvania on the 13th of October, while the Presidential Election will not take place until the 30th of October, or more than two weeks after. They should also be informed that the friends of Harrison expect to do much better at the Presidential than at the Legislative election. Thousands will vote for "Old Tip," in Pennsylvania, who cannot be induced to go for any other candidate. Local questions, moreover, may, in many instances, influence the results of the preliminary elections. Thus at the last Presidential struggle a similar state of things existed, and although the Whigs were sadly defeated on their legislative tickets, they rallied at the Presidential struggle, and, despite the depression and discouraging prospect, gave the "Hero of the Thames" a vote sufficiently large to render it uncertain, for some time, whether or not he had carried the state. The Van Buren majority on that occasion was little more than 4,000. Then, too, the Whig party of the state was divided. Now, the Opposition are thoroughly united. The cause of "Old Tip" is brighter than it ever was before. We again say, therefore, that however well we may do in Pennsylvania, at the election on the 13th of October, we shall do infinitely better on the 30th, when the Old Hero will be in the field himself.

TEXAS.

The news of the destruction of Victoria and Linnville, Texas, by the Indians, is confirmed. They first attacked the former place, killed several of the inhabitants, burnt the houses, and drove off about 1500 mules and horses. The inhabitants were without arms, and it is supposed that about 40 of them who went out to the Indian camp were killed, as they had not been heard from. Among the persons killed at Victoria, were Col. Pinkney Caldwell, who was formerly a citizen of this state, and a member of our Legislature, and his Mexican servant. On the 8th ultimo, the Indians, accompanied by about 1000 Mexicans, entered the town of Linnville, and after killing several persons, among whom was Maj. H. O. Watts, and taking some prisoners, among whom was Mrs. Crosby, (who was subsequently murdered by them,) they set fire to the place, and entirely destroyed it. The savages were, however, soon hotly pursued by the brave Texans, and had scattered in every direction. The army under Gen. Felix Houston, had recaptured 1000 mules and horses loaded with the plunder of Linnville, killed about 70 Indians, taken a number of prisoners, and expected to cut them off entirely. *Raleigh Star.*

Obituary.

Died in the City of Raleigh on the 14th inst. after a short illness, aged 63 years, BEVERLY DANIEL, Adjutant General of this State, and late Marshal of the United States for the District of North Carolina, an office which he honorably filled for more than thirty years. And nothing could more forcibly evince the high respect in which Gen. Daniel was held by this community, than the highly respectable and numerous attendance Public Dinner which was lately given to him on being dismissed from office. He will be long respected by all who knew him, as an honest, courteous and good citizen. *Raleigh Register.*

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.

24 Thursday, 6 2 58

25 Friday, 6 3 57

26 Saturday, 6 4 56

27 Sunday, 6 5 55

28 Monday, 6 6 54

29 Tuesday, 6 7 53

30 Wednesday, 6 8 51

MOON'S PHASES.

First 3 52 after.

Full 11 22 after.

Last 18 01 after.

New 25 11 after.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of October next, at the Store House of Samuel N. Tate, esq., all the Lands in the New Fields known as the Pollock Lands. The terms will be made out purchasers, on their giving bond and two good securities for the payment of the money. WILLIAM NELSON, Agent for Thos. P. Devereux. September 22. 40—

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons whom it may concern, that I have given to my son, William H. Hall, free and perfect liberty to make his own contracts, pay his own debts, and transact his own business in as full and perfect a manner as if he had arrived at the full age of twenty-one years. WM. HALL, (of John.) September 24. 40—

LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER FESTIVAL.

At Yanceyville.

A PUBLIC DINNER will be given by the Whigs of Caswell, to JOHN M. NOREHEAD, esq., then WILLIE P. MANGUM, and the WHIG DELEGATION in Congress from North Carolina, at Yanceyville, on Thursday the 1st day of October, to which the citizens of Caswell, and the surrounding country, of both political parties are respectfully invited.

There will be many distinguished speakers present, who will address their fellow citizens on the great questions which engage the public attention, and it is hoped that thousands will be there to hear. No charge will be made for Dinner. The string of the latch will be found on the outside of the Cabin door, so that all can walk in and be accommodated. Yanceyville, Caswell county, Sept. 11, 1840.

Public Sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale, at a dwelling house of the late Samuel Wilson, deceased, on the 5th day of October next, all the stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep; The crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Flax, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. belonging to said estate. Among the horses is a beautiful spotted Stallion, three years old, large and likely. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. Terms twelve months credit, with bond and good security.

N. B. At the same time and place, the Lands of the deceased will be rented out for the ensuing year.

CHARLES WILSON, Esq. September 14. 39—3cp

FASHIONABLE Hat and Cap Store,

Bellingbrook Street, PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers are now

receiving per every arrival from the North, their full supply of HATS, CAPS, &c. which have been selected with great care from the manufacturers. Their stock this Fall will be very extensive, embracing every article in their line, and they feel warranted in saying that their Goods have been purchased upon such terms as will enable them to offer great inducements to purchasers.

They therefore respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they will, (in all probability,) find it to their interest to do so.

They would not forget to return their thanks to those from whom they have (thus far) received a liberal patronage, and assure them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the same.

WOLFF & DENISON.

N. B. Their stock will be replenished by additional supplies during the season.

W. & D. Petersburg, Sept. 2. 39—4w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

ON Seymour Street, next door to Messrs. Paul, McLinn, & Co., Petersburg, Va.

IN which will be found a

large and well selected stock of HATS, of all the various qualities and kinds, as well as CAPS, comprising the different qualities, from the finest sea otter to hair and wool, together with fine merino and coarse wool hats, selected by the subscriber, from the manufacturers, with great care, and almost entirely for cash.

The subscriber would not only call the attention of those merchants who intend purchasing their fall goods in Petersburg, to an examination of their stock, but also those who may pass through on their way North, as he thinks it not likely they will meet with a better stock, or at fairer prices, taking into consideration the freight and attendant expenses.

The subscriber has also made arrangements with the most approved and fashionable manufacturers, to keep him constantly supplied with the best articles and latest styles for retail.

FRANCIS MAJOR. September 4. 38—

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had a considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. G. Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER. September, 1840. 38—

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

Just Received and for Sale at this Office

September 2. —25

Job Printing.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

